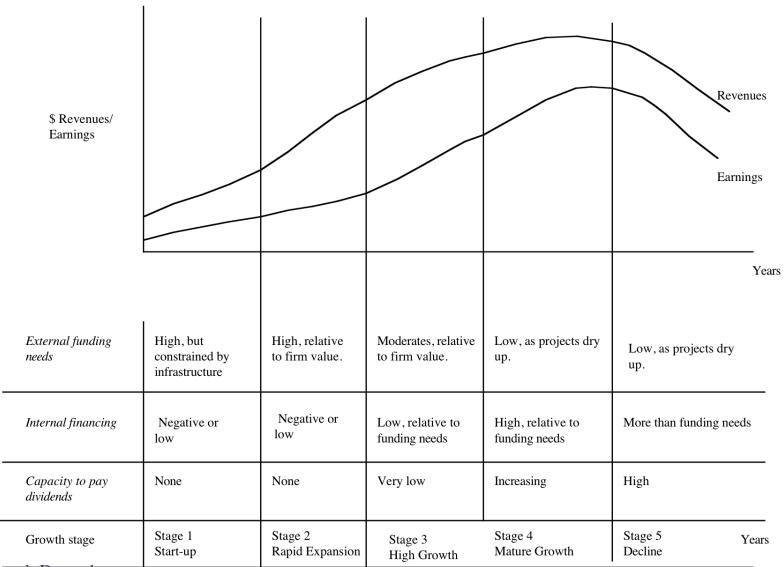
IN PRACTICE WEBCAST: THE DIVIDEND TRADE OFF

"Companies don't have cash. They hold cash for their stockholders."

The balanced viewpoint

- If a company has excess cash, and few good investment opportunities (NPV>0), returning money to stockholders (dividends or stock repurchases) is good.
- If a company does not have excess cash, and/or has several good investment opportunities (NPV>0), returning money to stockholders (dividends or stock repurchases) is bad.

Figure 10.7: Life Cycle Analysis of Dividend Policy



Where does Intel fit in the life cycle?

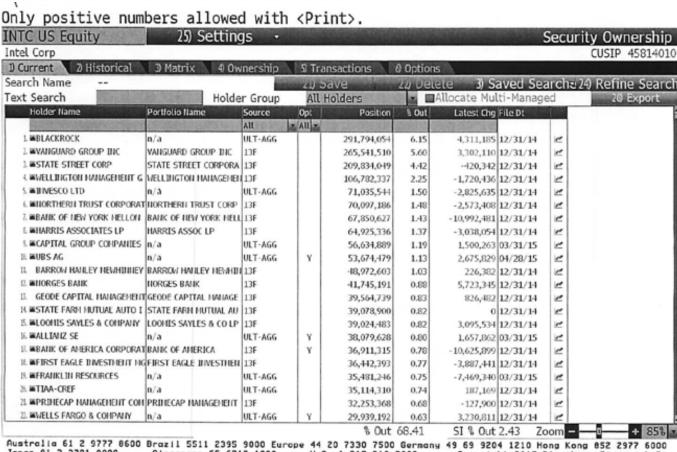
- While Intel was one of the great growth companies of the last century, the last decade has seen its growth slow, investment opportunities drop off and cash build up.
- In life cycle terms, Intel enter a more mature phase around 2000 and was poised to start returning more cash.

Should Intel pay/increase dividends?

- Clientele Effect: The investors in your company like dividends.
- The Signalling Story: Dividends can be signals to the market that you believe that you have good cash flow prospects in the future.
- The Wealth Appropriation Story: Dividends are one way of transferring wealth from lenders to equity investors (this is good for equity investors but bad for lenders)

The Clientele Effect at Intel? Who owns Intel stock?

6



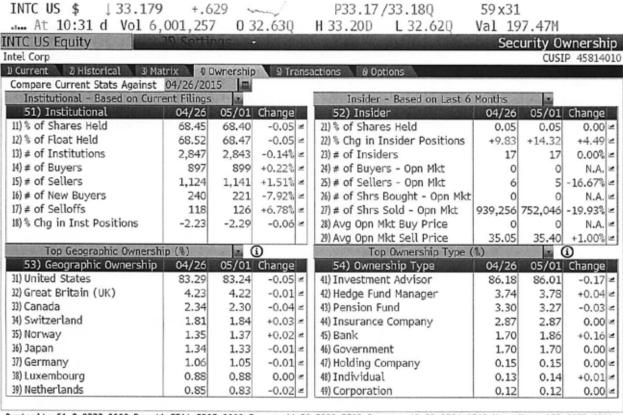
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Japan 81 3 3201 8900 Singapore 65 6212 1000 U.S. 1 212 318 2000 Copyright 2015 Bloomberg Finance L.P.

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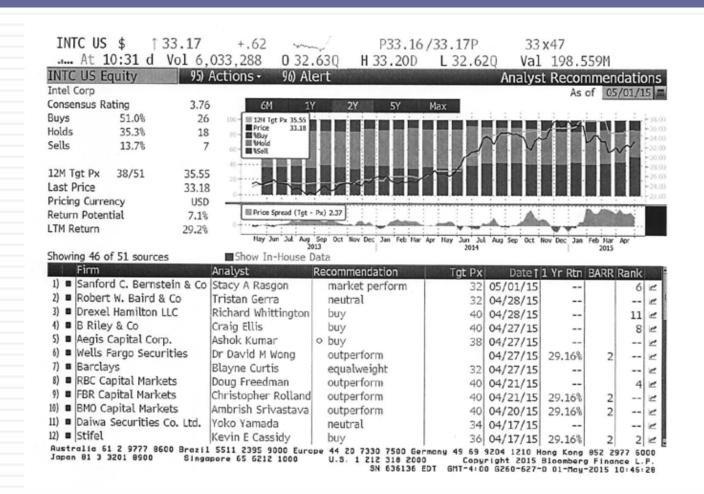
And more evidence of the institutional tilt

7



Australia 61 2 9777 8600 Brazil 5511 2395 9000 Europe 44 20 7330 7500 Germany 49 69 9204 1210 Hong Kong 852 2977 6000 Japan 81 3 3201 8900 Singapore 65 6212 1000 U.S. 1 212 318 2000 Copyright 2015 Bloomberg Finance L.P. SN 636136 EDT GHT-4:00 G260-627-0 01-May-2015 10:46:01

2. Dividends as a signal? Does Intel need to?



A case for a tilt towards buybacks

- Even as a mature firm, Intel is still subject to big swings in earnings and cash flows from year to year.
- Since earnings are not predictable, it will be dangerous for Intel to increase dividends substantially and be stuck with those dividends.
- Given that Intel's stockholders don't look like a classic dividend clientele, that Intel does not need to use dividends to signal to markets and that there is little potential for wealth transfer from paying higher dividends, we would expect Intel to be returning most of its cash in stock buybacks.

Intel's actual dividends

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			1			
						Dividend Payout
Year	Net Income	Dividends (aggregate)	Stock Buybacks	Cash Returned	% in dividends	Ratio
2005	\$13,309.00	\$1,958.00	\$10,637.00	\$12,595.00	15.55%	14.71%
2006	\$10,400.00	\$2,320.00	\$4,593.00	\$6,913.00	33.56%	22.31%
2007	\$16,350.00	\$2,618.00	\$2,788.00	\$5,406.00	48.43%	16.01%
2008	\$12,195.00	\$3,100.00	\$7,195.00	\$10,295.00	30.11%	25.42%
2009	\$14,693.00	\$3,108.00	\$1,762.00	\$4,870.00	63.82%	21.15%
2010	\$22,893.00	\$3,503.00	\$1,736.00	\$5,239.00	66.86%	15.30%
2011	\$12,942.00	\$4,127.00	\$14,340.00	\$18,467.00	22.35%	31.89%
2012	\$11,005.00	\$4,350.00	\$5,110.00	\$9,460.00	45.98%	39.53%
2013	\$9,620.00	\$4,479.00	\$2,440.00	\$6,919.00	64.73%	46.56%
2014	\$11,704.00	\$4,409.00	\$11,117.00	\$15,526.00	28.40%	37.67%
	\$135,111.00	\$33,972.00	\$61,718.00	\$95,690.00	35.50%	25.14%